

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th June 1886.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	ASSAMSE. <i>Monthly.</i>			
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
	BENGALI. <i>Monthly.</i>			
3	"Ahammadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
4	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	
5	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	700	
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	14th June 1886.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	11th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	20,000	12th ditto.
9	"Bháratbási"	Ditto	3,000	12th ditto.
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	10th ditto.
11	"Bherí and Kushadaha"	Ditto	.....	11th ditto.
12	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	15th ditto.
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	7th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	450	13th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	11th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	500	
17	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	9th ditto.
18	"Kamalá"	Calcutta	.....
19	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
20	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	10th ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
22	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore	.....	12th ditto.
23	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta	1,000	14th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	5th ditto.
25	"Prájá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	11th ditto.
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	11th ditto.
27	"Purva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	
29	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta	812	6th ditto.
30	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	9th ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	14th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	12th ditto.
33	"Sáptáhi"	Ditto	.....
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	12th ditto.
35	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	14th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta	.....
37	"Sudhápán"	Ditto	.....
38	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Ditto	3,000	
39	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	10th ditto.
	<i>Daily.</i>			
40	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	14th to 17th June 1886.
41	"Samvád Prabháhar"	Ditto	200	11th to 19th ditto.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	9th to 15th ditto.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
	HINDI. <i>Monthly.</i>			
45	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna	.....
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
46	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	10th June 1886.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	14th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	12th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
	PERSIAN. <i>Weekly.</i>			
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	11th ditto.
	URDU. <i>Weekly.</i>			
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
55	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>			
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
	<i>Daily.</i>			
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	11th to 18th June 1886.
	URIA. <i>Monthly.</i>			
58	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack	.....
59	"Shikshábandhu"	Ditto	.....
60	"Pradíp"	Ditto	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
61	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	5th June 1886.
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	3rd ditto.
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	5th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Paridarshak, of the 5th June, says that Upper Burmah is still in a state of utter disorder. Ten thousand troops only were sent for the conquest of

PARIDARSHAK,
June 5th, 1886.

Burmah. The King surrendered, and yet General Prendergast received his reward for conquering the country. The writer is afraid that Burmah was conquered by some artifice, and that the people have now come to understand their mistake. They are now fighting hard for the independence of their country. The English call these men dacoits. The country which was conquered by 10,000 men has not been pacified with the help of 21,000. God alone knows what oppressions are now being practised in Burmah and how many innocent men are being killed. Lord Dufferin is becoming a source of trouble in every way.

2. **The Cháru Vártá**, of the 7th June, says that the English are going to Thibet ostensibly for the purpose of trade, but they have a hidden motive too.

CHARU VARTA,
June 7th, 1886.

The Thibet Mission.

Though India is well fortified by nature, yet the Government is afraid of foreign invasion, and is building forts and stationing soldiers at the weak points in the frontiers. It is now afraid that China or Russia may enter India through Thibet, and so it has become anxious for a survey of that country. It is of course the paramount duty of Government to protect the country from foreign invasion, but India has no money to defray the expenses of wars undertaken through mere fright. The people are well aware of the result of the Mission sent to Afghanistan for fear of a Russian invasion. Government was obliged to spend crores of rupees, to deluge Afghanistan with blood and to return Candahar to the Afghans. Government is now sending a Mission to Thibet. Its result will be a quarrel with China and Thibet.

3. **The Surabhi and Patáká**, of the 10th June, says that if the hostile utterances against England, reported by Reuter to have been made by the Turkish Ambassador in Persia at a feast at Teheran,

SURABHI & PATAKA,
June 10th, 1886.

Alleged hostile utterances against England by the Turkish Ambassador in Persia.

be true, it is really alarming. England has displeased everybody by her treachery. No one now trusts England. It is not improbable that Persia and Turkey will make a treaty with Russia. Russia is greatly interested in such a treaty. Owing to the manner in which England has behaved towards Russia during the past few years, Russia has become very desirous of humbling her.

4. **The Ananda Bazar Patriká**, of the 14th June, says that the success or failure of Mr. Macaulay's Mission to Thibet will depend upon the attitude which China

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
June 14th, 1886.

The Embassy to Thibet.

may be disposed to take up in regard to it. There are again other difficulties to be encountered. Germany, France and America, who are jealous of the commercial ascendancy of England in China and have succeeded in securing a large portion of the Chinese trade, will very probably seek to frustrate the object of Mr. Macaulay's Mission.

5. **The Som Prakásh**, of the 14th June, referring to the rumour that a young Burmese woman is creating disturbances in many places at the head of a

SOM PRAKASH,
June 14th, 1886.

Burmah.

body of Burmans, asks, is the woman fighting for the sake of committing dacoities? The history of India, Sparta, France and Poland will shew that a woman never fights against enemies with such base objects. When the fire of patriotism burns in the tender heart of a woman, she lays aside her native modesty and fights desparately. Are the disturbances in Burmah dacoities? Had they been dacoities, would not they have stopped at this rainy season? The writer requests Lord Dufferin to restore the Burmese to their independence if he wishes to govern India satisfactorily.

and to prevent invasions by external enemies. Referring to the rumour that Sir Lepel Griffin will be appointed to rule Burmah in the place of Mr. Bernard, the writer asks, why is a competent and noble official like Mr. Bernard going to be removed? If Sir Lepel Griffin is sent to Burmah with a sword in his hand, disturbances will increase in Burmah, and English rule in Burmah will become intolerably severe to the Burmese.

SAMAYA,
June 14th, 1886.

6. The *Samaya*, of the 14th June, says that the proceedings of the English nation have dissatisfied every one in this world. The other day a Turkish Ambassador came to Persia with a view of bringing about an alliance between Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan. The English are their common enemy. Did not the English take up arms the other day against the Greeks for the protection of Turkey?

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BHARAT BASI,
June 12th, 1886.

7. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 12th June, says that thefts and dacoities are being committed under the nose of the police; murders are being perpetrated in Calcutta. Dacoities have become prevalent in Moorshedabad. The police though informed does not enquire into these crimes, and the Magistrate takes no notice of them. In the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces a chowkidar has to be appointed for each "bungalow," for if dogs are kept they are poisoned by the dacoits. The police cannot trace the offenders, and people do not inform them of these occurrences, because then the police officers oppress them and extort money from them. The police never comes to the place of occurrence of any crime. Crimes are increasing owing to the worthlessness of the police, while the rulers live in the hills immersed in pleasures and neglect the duty of protecting the lives and property of the people. These rulers have deprived Theebaw of his kingdom because he could not suppress dacoity, but they never for a moment think that their own Empire has become infested with thieves and dacoits.

NAVA MEDINI,
June 12th, 1886.

8. The *Nava Medini*, of the 12th June, says that the heart of the Sub-Inspector of the Garbetta thanna is made of stone. He is a shameless man; remorse and repentance can never approach him. Recently he transferred a chowkidar from his beat and gave him his beat only after a payment of Rs. 2 by the chowkidar. He got Rs. 10 from a Brahman by intimidating him with a prosecution for abduction of a girl. He has extorted a loan of more than Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 from a well-to-do chowkidar by threatening to insult him. He gave him a hand-note at first, but he snatched it away afterwards. He used to take rice for his own use from a chowkidar and to pay him for it. But he has not paid him for five months. The man has the Sub-Inspector's accounts in his possession signed by him. The Sub-Inspector has extorted Rs. 10 from an officer of a Rajah.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 14th, 1886.

9. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th June, says that under the existing rules no one can become an Inspector of Police who has not been a first grade Sub-Inspector, and there cannot be more than one such Sub-Inspector in a district. Head constables are again after long service gradually promoted to the post of first grade Sub-Inspector; but no higher post is given to them. This causes hardship to competent men under them who cannot get promotion as long as the former remain in the service. The writer thinks that promotion should in the case of these officers depend upon merit, and that it will be

well if appointment to the post of Inspector be made from among the first and the second grade Sub-Inspectors instead of as now from among the first grade men only. The writer is also of opinion that competent men among first grade Sub-Inspectors should be made Inspectors even if they do not know English, because knowledge of English is not indispensable to an Inspector.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

10. The *Sádhárant*, of the 6th June, says that seven years ago upon seeing the decision of the High Court in the

The High Court and Mr. Currie.

Fenua case, it expressed regret that the High Court could not maintain its reputation for justice. This remark was quoted in the reasons assigned for the passing of the Press Act. Government meant that those who can blame the High Court are scoundrels, and should not be allowed to write. But it is an error on the part of Government to think so. Why should Government consider those as enemies who want that the reputation of the High Court should remain untarnished, and that oppressions by the police and civilians should cease in order that English dominion in India may become stable? It may be said that native papers should say these things to Government privately. But the utterances of native papers may be regarded as private, as the world at large can know nothing about them. Why then is Government so much angry at the private accusations of the native press? The High Court has condemned Mr. Currie for his illegal proceedings. It being so, the High Court must be said to lose its reputation if it does not advise Government to degrade an official who, though placed in charge of a district, can shew gross partiality to a party to a suit before him, can have innocent men apprehended, can put them to expense under the false pretext of maintaining the peace, and can practically deprive a woman of her property.

SADHARANI,
June 6th, 1886.

11. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th June, says that once before the High Court censured Mr. Currie. But Mr. Currie showed utter disregard for that censure. This

Mr. Currie.

time the High Court has censured him rather severely. Mr. Currie tried to punish the officers of the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan under the pretext of maintaining the peace. Instead of having the question of right in a property decided by a civil court, he trampled the law under foot by exercising executive authority in deciding the question of right in a property. The High Court has also distinctly pronounced that Mr. Currie has shown undue partiality towards the Court of Wards and committed great oppression. The High Court has pronounced him to have shown himself unfit to try any case in which the Maharani and the Court of Wards are opposite parties. There are also indications in the High Court's judgment of the fact that it thinks from the manner in which he has acted that he is not fit to be a District Magistrate. To say nothing of a man to whom the High Court has given such a certificate being kept as District Magistrate, such a man should be removed from the Civil Service. It is such bad civilians as these that are bringing discredit upon the whole civilian body. Will not Sir Rivers Thompson inflict any punishment on Mr. Currie? Men think that as Mr. Currie is a near relative of Sir Rivers Thompson, he will not be punished.

SAHACHAR,
June 9th, 1886.

12. The same paper says that it is no exaggeration to say that there is not another Deputy Magistrate in Bengal so competent in all respects as Rai Ram Sunker

Rai Ram Sunker Sen.

Sen. An industrious man like him also is rare in Bengal. Government would have acted wisely if it had granted extension of service to Baboo Ram Sunker Sen. The longer able officers are in the public service, the better.

SAHACHAR.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
June 10th, 1886.

13. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th June, says that Mr. Currie has been guilty of such a grave offence that he should be dismissed. Mere transfer would not be an adequate punishment for him. But it is said that he is a near relative of Sir Rivers Thompson, consequently everything may be forgiven him.

Mr. Currie.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

14. The same paper, referring to the statement of the Viceroy in reply to the petition of Captain Hearsey on behalf of the zemindars of Mussourie, whom Government is said to have deprived of their property, that His Excellency sees no reason to interfere in the matter, says that the English always allude to oppressions by Mussulmans, but the oppressions of Mussulmans sink into insignificance when compared with such oppressions.

BHARAT MIHIR,
June 10th, 1886.

15. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 10th June, asks, will not Government, after the certificate given by the High Court to Mr. Currie, the Magistrate of Cuttack, consider his case? Let not Sir Rivers Thompson let slip this opportunity, but let him serve all interests by promoting Mr. Currie to the post of Secretary.

Mr. Currie.

PRAJA BANDHU,
June 11th, 1886.

16. Referring to Mr. Henry's case, the *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 11th June, says that stories of oppressions like these cause one to shudder. It sends a thrill of horror through the heart to hear of such cruel and demoniac oppressions practised under English rule. A European kills an innocent coolie without any reason, and he is fined only Rs. 100 by European Judges under the English Government. Can the people of India expect justice from these demoniac Englishmen? Is this justice? Is a fine of Rs. 100 an adequate punishment for a murderer? Fie upon English laws and regulations! Fie upon this administration of justice! And fie upon the people of India! The Judges of the High Court ordered that Mr. Henry should be tried at the Sessions by a jury, and at this trial Mr. Henry was acquitted. Here ended the glory of English justice. It is both amusing and distressing to see these failures of justice.

Mr. Henry's case.

PRATIKAR,
June 11th, 1886.

17. The *Pratikár*, of the 11th June, says that Sir Comer Petheram has, in a short time, secured the respect of the people by his ability. He will soon be able to reform the abuses of the High Court. He has given proof of his highmindedness by allowing Mr. Justice Mitra to preside at the Sessions.

Sir Comer Petheram.

SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1886.

18. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th June, says that Baboo Nobinkrisna Banerjee, the Deputy Magistrate of Uluberiah, is a notorious man. Some respectable gentlemen sent a memorial against him to the Lieutenant-Governor about a year ago. The Deputy Baboo tried to prevent the holding of the mass meeting at Uluberiah. Baboo Nobinkrisna is being exposed at every step. If the Government now transfers him from Uluberiah, not only will the Baboo, but also the people of the place be greatly relieved.

Baboo Nobinkrisna Banerjee, the Deputy Magistrate of Uluberiah.

BHARAT BASI,
June 12th, 1886.

19. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 12th June, says that Mr. Currie is a Magistrate and a near relative of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, so he is doing just as he pleases with impunity. He has practised great oppression on the officers of the Maharani of Burdwan, and set the orders of the High Court at naught, and yet his name stands on the list of civil servants, and no attempt is being made to have him punished. There are many Curries in the Civil Service. How can then people think that the English have

Mr. Currie of Cuttack.

any regard for justice? The Maharani has money, she has affection for her officers, and she is prepared to spend money for putting down oppression, and so the misdeeds of Mr. Currie have been exposed before the public. But how many men are there in Bengal like the Maharani, who can engage the services of men like Mr. Woodroffe? There is no knowing how many of such oppressions are practised by the civilians and how many men rot in jail. The Civil Service comprehends all officers from the Assistant Magistrate to the Lieutenant-Governor, and one civilian cannot find any fault in another. It is doubtful if Mr. Bolton is worthy of being the servant's servant of the Rani of Tikari, and yet Mr. Bolton insulted the Rani with impunity and became the cause of her death. But what punishment has he received? What has Government done to check him? Perhaps he will shortly be made a Knight, and the Gazette will publish a panegyric of Mr. Bolton. Mr. Bolton and the Members of the Board should be tried in a public court to see whether they are or are not responsible for the death of the Maharani. Otherwise, people will not be satisfied, and the writer will not be able to say that the English have full regard for truth and justice.

20. The same paper is sorry that Government could not see its way to grant an extension of service for two years to such an able and healthy officer as

Rai Ramsankar Sen.

Rai Ramsankar Sen. The writer is, however, happy to learn that the Maharaja of Bikaner has offered him a secretaryship in his State.

21. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th June, says that out of Rs. 95,70,000 derived from the sale of court-fees in Bengal, Government spends

The court-fee revenue.

Rs. 25,70,000 for the maintenance of police throughout India. This the writer thinks, to be wrong, because revenue derived from the court-fees should be of courts. While poor people cannot get justice because the court-fee duties spent for the improvement are so high, Government is spending the revenue under the head of law and justice for other purposes. To maintain the army and the police is the duty of Government, and the expenses of their maintenance should be met from the general revenues. If the Government uses the money deposited with it by the litigants it commits highway robbery. This is directly a breach of trust.

22. The *Som Prakash*, of the 14th June, says that killing coolies has become as common among planters as killing cocks. The villains do not feel the

Trial of planters who kill coolies.

slightest pain in murdering men. The English Judges again are so humane that they acquit Englishmen guilty of even horrible murder. No one has ever seen a planter hanged for murdering a coolie, though cases of murder of coolies are so common. The province of Assam is a place of execution where coolies are killed by planter-hangmen. Coolies are being incessantly killed in Assam. If a coolie is slightly impertinent a kick with the shod foot on his breast from his master kills him. If a coolie wants to go home, fifty stripes administered on his back by his master send him away from this world, and the planter takes the wife of the deceased coolie unto himself. If a nigger remonstrates, the planter's loaded gun is fired, and its very report causes the rupture of his spleen. This rupture of the spleen became rare for sometime. But because for planters to show such leniency for a long time was to act against their hereditary nature, ruptures of the spleen have again commenced. A planter, Mr. Henry, has caused the rupture of spleen of a coolie named Mathan. Referring to the trial of Mr. Henry, the writer says that he has never seen such a trial. In no case was the law so trampled upon. Because a coolie's life is considered valueless, such injustice has been done by a court of justice. Fie upon the undue

BHARAT BASI,
June 12th, 1886.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 13th, 1886.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 14th, 1886.

partiality of Englishmen for their countrymen! Those planters whose family could not obtain their food even by spinning the whole day at home are now bringing discredit upon Christianity by killing men, by becoming managers of plantations, and their Judges are giving signal proofs of heartlessness by encouraging such brutal murders. Had such a miscarriage of justice taken place in England, three hundred Wat Tylers would have arisen to remedy the evil. Will not the High Court remedy the injustice? If the deceased coolie's wife has not the means of conducting a case, will not the High Court move of itself in the matter?

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 14th, 1886.

23. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th June, says that the Deputy Commissioner of Silchar tried the case against the planter, Mr. Henry, with undue

Mr. Henry's case.

haste, and did not take the evidence of the two doctors who had examined the dead body of the coolie Mathan, whom Mr. Henry was charged with having killed. The trial of Mr. Webb also was conducted with similar haste. Because the case was not properly tried in the Court of the first instance, the High Court could do nothing. Because justice was not done in that case, Lord Ripon issued a resolution directing the Assam Government to keep an eye on the subordinate judicial officers. The Assam Government circulated the resolution among the judicial officers under it. But the Deputy Commissioner of Silchar has not obeyed the directions of that resolution. There can be no doubt about the fact that he should have taken the evidence of the doctors. Such negligence on the part of judicial officers should not be pardoned. The writer requests the Chief Commissioner of Assam to punish the Deputy Commissioner. The High Court has said that justice has not been done owing to the negligence of the Deputy Commissioner. Because the case was not properly tried before him, the High Court directed that the case should be tried before the Sessions Court. But if a case is not properly tried in the Court of the first instance, the defect cannot always be remedied at the Session trial. In a criminal case longer the time that elapses before the trial the less chance is there of justice being done. When the right of trial by jury of Englishmen was conferred upon Anglo-Indians, the native papers unanimously said that this would lead to failures of justice at the trials of planters by jurors favourable to them in places where there is a large number of planters. This apprehension has now become stronger. At the trial of Mr. Henry at the Sessions, the jurors depended only on the evidence of the two planters. The evidence of the wife and the brother of the deceased coolie was not relied upon, because their evidence in the Court of the first instance and at the Sessions trial was contradictory, and because their statements at the Sessions trial also were contradictory. Such things take place when trial takes place seven or eight months after an offence has been committed. During seven or eight months the mind of witnesses is considerably changed, and many things may also happen calculated to produce such a change of mind. The jurors have acquitted Mr. Henry of all charges. They have acquitted him of even the charge of having slapped the coolie on the face and of having pushed him away by a kick. The writer admits that this failure of justice has taken place owing to the negligence of the Deputy Commissioner. But the writer is really pained at the jurors having acquitted Mr. Henry of the charge of assault which Mr. Henry himself admitted, and which was proved by the evidence of all. The suspicion has been awakened in the writer's mind that justice is not done in cases against planters in the province of planters.

(d)—Education.

24. The *Paridarshak*, of the 5th June, says that the majority of the highly-paid teachers in Assam have never been to schools themselves. They are men

PARIDARSHAK,
June 5th, 1886.

Education in Assam.

of a very loose character. Good men cannot serve under them. A radical change in the Education Department has become necessary. The unworthy teachers should be sent away, and able men should be made inspecting officers. The present inspecting staff cannot test the quality of education imparted by teachers to students. The writer thinks that the appointment of Assistant Inspectors as in Bengal may do much good.

25. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 10th June, says that whenever retrenchment becomes necessary, Government

SURABHI & PATAKA,
June 10th, 1886.

Reduction of educational expenditure.

tries to reduce the educational expenditure.

On these occasions the salaries of teachers drawing small salaries are reduced, grants to schools and pathshalas are stopped, and proposals are made for the abolition of colleges. The educational expenditure has been reduced by a lakh of rupees. It has been also settled that the Berhampore and Midnapore Colleges will be abolished at the close of this year. A committee has also been appointed to fix the sum that should be spent for the zillah schools. The writer cannot sufficiently condemn reduction of educational expenditure. All civilized Governments spend vast sums upon education. Compared with the educational expenditure of civilized countries, the educational expenditure of Bengal is very small. The only reparation that Government is making for depriving natives of their everything is the giving of education. Why is Government going to deprive natives of their only hope? The enemies of natives raised a cry some time ago that contrary to the practice in all countries, Indians only receive education at the cost of Government. Is Government, asks the writer, educating Indians with money brought from home? Of the recommendations made by the Education Commission, Government has not adopted those which are good. It is only giving effect to those recommendations which are advantageous to itself. The recommendation about the gradual abolition of colleges is a recommendation of the above kind. Government is trying to lay the axe at the root of high education by abolishing colleges, by appealing to the recommendation of the Education Commission. Government is also trying to reduce the expenditure for secondary education. The Committee mentioned above has been directed to consider the subject. The country will be greatly injured if the efficiency of the zillah schools is impaired for the sake of reduction of expenditure. The aided schools will be good or bad according as the condition of the zillah schools is good or bad. The able Inspectors of Schools and Messrs. Tawney and Risley, of whom the Committee is composed, should carefully consider this matter. Though such attempts are being made for reducing the expenditure on high and secondary education, Government is not making proper efforts for the diffusion of primary education. The Education Commission advised Government to try its best for the diffusion of high education. But Government has paid no heed to that advice. So much for general education. Government is not also affording proper help in the diffusion of scientific and technical education.

26. The *Pratikār*, of the 11th June, says that when Government is opposed to high education, it is foolishness itself not to understand why so many students

PRATIKAR,
June 11th, 1886.

The Entrance examination.

have failed in the Entrance examination.

27. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th June, hears from the *Indian Daily News* that Government is anxious to make some reforms in connection with the University

SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1886.

Government and University examinations.

examinations. The writer thinks that if a separate University be established in the North-Western Provinces, and if examinations are held twice in a year, examiners will not be obliged to ruin a large number of students by hurrying over their papers. He hopes that Government will carry out these reforms and save the University from disgrace.

SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1886.

28. The same paper says that Bengal is essentially an agricultural country, but unfortunately there is no veterinary school here in which cattle doctors may be

A veterinary school.

trained. Though no agriculture can be successful without a hardy breed of cattle, pasture lands are being every day included within the area under cultivation. This is one of the reasons for the deterioration of the cattle of the country. Government should import healthy bulls to improve the breed of cattle. Sir Rivers Thompson has done very few good things during his administration. The writer hopes that, before Sir Rivers leaves the province, he should do something to establish the proposed veterinary school at Bhagulpore on a firm basis.

BHARAT BASI,
June 12th, 1886.

29. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 12th June, attributes the bad results in the Entrance examination to the following causes, namely:—

The Entrance examination.

The new schools opened at Calcutta admitted students into the Entrance class only for financial considerations without giving any thought as to their fitness.

One hundred and fifty private students appeared in the examination of whom 120 failed.

The full marks in English and mathematics have been increased from 100 to 200 and 160, respectively. Formerly in literature the minimum pass marks were 33, but the moderators used to give one or two grace marks, and a student getting 31 marks had some chance of passing. Now the minimum pass mark has been raised to 67, and though one or two grace marks are still allowed, one or two marks now mean quite a different thing from what they meant before. The case with mathematics is similar. The writer thinks that the operation of this cause alone has led to the failure of nearly five to six hundred students. The writer asks the members of the Syndicate to make it a rule to give five marks as grace marks in literature and in mathematics.

URDU GUIDE,
June 12th, 1886.

30. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 12th June, says that, in order to induce men to go to England to study agriculture, it is necessary to amend the rules regarding the

Agricultural scholarships.

holding of the agricultural scholarships, and to guarantee the providing of agricultural scholars who will be successful in examination with appointments. An Agricultural Department also should be established for Bengal. As Bengal is an agricultural country, the agricultural scholarships should not be abolished. Good results may be produced by the awarding of these scholarships.

URDU GUIDE,
June 17th 1886.

31. The same paper, of the 17th June, referring to the non-appointment of even a single Mussulman as Fellow of the Punjab University, asks is there not even a single competent Mussulman in the Punjab?

Non-appointment of a Mussulman as Fellow of the Punjab University.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal administration.*

SADHARANI,
June 6th, 1886.

32. The *Sādhārani*, of the 6th June, says that owing to the opposition made by the European residents of Howrah to the election of Baboo Upendra Nath Mitter as Chairman of the Municipality.

Election of Baboo Upendra Nath Mitter as Chairman of the Howrah Municipality.

Howrah to the election of Baboo Upendra Nath Mitter as Chairman of the Municipality

on the ground of the election having been made in an irregular manner, Government has issued an order that as the election was irregularly made, a fresh election should be held. This was to be expected when Sir Rivers Thompson is Lieutenant-Governor, and when self-government was found fault with. There can be no doubt that a fresh objection will be made to the election of Baboo Upendra Nath Mitter as Chairman, if he is re-elected.

33. The *Pratikár*, of the 11th June, says that the Deputy Magistrate of Culna exposed the assembled voters at Purvasthali to the sun and refused to hold the election meeting in a garden, though requested to do so. He was himself seated in the police bungalow while the people remained in the sun. The way Baboo Jagat Chundra Sen, the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, has treated one Krishna Gopal Ghose is reprehensible.

PRATIKAR,
June 11th, 1886.

Chairmanship of the Howrah Municipality.

34. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 11th June, says that the Magistrate of Howrah did not like the election of a native gentleman as Chairman of the Howrah Municipality. He has declared the election to be informal. The people of Howrah convened a meeting the other day to consider whether there was any informality in connection with the election, and it has been resolved at that meeting, that legal opinion should be taken on the point. The writer is of opinion that there was no informality, and he is at a loss to understand why the Magistrate regards the election as informal.

ARYA DARPAN,
June 11th, 1886.

Elections under the Self-Government Act.

35. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th June, says that some native Magistrates have acted very irregularly in the matter of the elections under the Self-Government Act. Some qualified voters, whose names were not registered, applied to get their names entered in the voters' list to the Deputy Magistrate of Manickgunge, in Dacca, but he railed at them and insulted them. The writer hears that there has been irregularity in connection with the registration of the names of the voters in many localities. The names of men who died years ago have been put in the list. It is much to be regretted that such irregularities have taken place at stations where the Magistrates are natives. Baboo Brojendra Kumar De's conduct in this matter appears to be exemplary. In many places in Burdwan and in Jessore, the elections went off very well. The people had to stand for a long time in the sun. Why could not the police raise up a *samiana*? The Magistrate of Hooghly signified his intention of going to Singore on the 15th of *Jyaishta*, but on the previous day he sent them word that he could not go on that day. This put some of the people to some inconvenience. There was some irregularity in Balagar thana too.

BANGABASI,
June 12th, 1886.

36. The *Nava Medini*, of the 12th June, hears that the officers who were entrusted with the work of preparing the list of voters for elections under the Self-Government Act in Midnapore did not explain the object of the Act to the people, and so the names of candidates have not been sent as yet, except in the sudder, the Debra, and the Dantun thana. The police did not even properly circulate the notice for the sending of the names of candidates. The educated and experienced men in the mofussil are negligent in their duty in connection with this matter. The writer is glad to notice that the Local Indian Association has sent two delegates for explaining these things to the people.

NAVA MEDINI,
June 12th, 1886.

37. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th June, says that the Dacca Municipality has itself disobeyed the order of Government to remove all thatched houses from the road side by keeping a number of thatched houses in Committeeganj. Fire breaks out in this quarter almost every year.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 13th, 1886.

These houses should be removed from this place. There is a piece of land in the possession of the Commissioners at Patuatooali. Many were candidates for taking this piece of land on lease, but they have all been disappointed, while the lease has been granted to a vakeel. Taxes have recently been re-assessed but not with proper care. It would have been well if the elected Commissioners of one ward had been included in the assessment Committee of another. But instead of doing that, an assessor has been appointed on Rs. 130 a month for the purpose. This will cost the Committee more than Rs. 1,500 in the year, which could be very well saved if the Commissioners did the work themselves.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 14th, 1886.

38. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 14th June, says that the local authorities in Bengal have not anywhere laboured to facilitate the introduction

of Local Self-Government, probably because of their hostility to Lord Ripon, who was the author of this scheme. But the indifference of the local officials has rather benefited than injured the cause of self-government, because the more indifferent the officials have shown themselves in this matter the greater has been the earnestness evinced by the people to make self-government a success.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1886.

39. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th June, says that the tenants desire the attachment and sale in the first instance of holdings for which arrears of rent have

accrued. There are certain holdings in this country which the tenants cannot relinquish at their will. If on any account the holding becomes unproductive or useless, the tenant cannot give it up. The zemindar realizes his rent by the attachment and sale of his immovable properties, while the tenant becomes helpless, because he has to pay for an useless piece of land which he cannot relinquish. If the rule be that the zemindar should attach and sell the holding in the first instance, it will be a great relief to the tenants. Messrs. Rampini and Finucane interpret the new Act to mean that unless all the co-sharers join together, one of them cannot sue a sub-tenant for arrears of rent. If so, the poor co-sharers will have to pay the zemindar's rent, but will get nothing from their sub-tenants. This is indeed very hard; the rule for selling a defaulter's holding for arrears of rent will greatly relieve them.

(g)—Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
June 15th, 1886.

40. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 15th June, has become very sorry to hear of repeated accidents on the East Indian Railway resulting in deaths. The writer does not know whether the Railway Company makes any enquiry into the matter of these deaths. The writer is not aware whether the relations of the deceased persons have brought any action for damages or any case for murder against the Company, on account of the negligence of whose drivers these men lose their lives. The writer thinks that, instead of considering these deaths as purely accidental, proper and public enquiries should be made about them.

(h)—General.

SADHARANI,
June 6th, 1886.

41. The *Sádháraní*, of the 6th June, says that the Hindu word for king is derived from the verb "Ranja," which means to please. The king is called by Hindus Rajah, because it is his duty to please his subjects. Those

who want to govern by the sword are not statesmen. From the time of Lord Canning natives have hoped that no future Viceroy will follow the policy of Lord Dalhousie. But that hope has disappeared under Lord Dufferin. His dealings with Bhopal and Burmah have alarmed the writer. His conduct towards Cashmere also is not generous. The acts of Lord Dufferin's government prove its want of sympathy with natives. Akbar's reign proves how confidence in the people and sympathy with them produce good order in a country. But the English Government is today detaining Dhuleep Singh, to-morrow sending troops for the oppression of a conquered country, and the day after introducing an illiberal measure. This is alarming and grieving the people. Because Akbar made no distinction of race, every one was so much attached to him.

42. The same paper says that Englishmen in England and Englishmen in India are quite different beings.

Noble Englishmen and the stability of English dominion in India.

In India Englishmen are selfish, oppressive and hostile to freedom. Spiritless Indians tremble before Anglo-Indians. Because a few noble Englishmen like David Hare come to India from time to time, natives are partial to British rule. The writer believes that English dominion will last long in India. The writer does not think so because of the military skill or resources of the English or because their laws are strong, but because Englishmen like Hare and Bethune sometimes come to India. Natives do not want anything from England but only occasionally Englishmen of the type of Hare, Bethune, and Ripon.

SADHARANI
June 6th, 1886.

43. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 7th June, says that even Negroes and Armenians can become volunteers. Why then

Volunteering in India.

are the natives of India prohibited from getting the privilege of enrolment in their own country? The Viceroy's speech at Madras on the subject has not satisfied anybody. He has rejected the prayer of the natives of India in a round about manner.

CHARU VARTA,
June 7th, 1886.

44. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th June, says that the Civilians have no proper sympathy with the people. The old Civilians were free from this fault. Formerly

Civilians and Civilian administration.

Civilians were regarded as the arbiters of the destinies of the people, and natives never ventured to criticize their acts, but always sought their favour. The Civilians also then regarded natives as their devoted servants. Then both the poor and the rich amongst natives feared the lowest Civilian official. But natives do not now seek favour. Natives now demand their just rights. Natives now know that the Civilians are not the rulers of the people but their paid servants. They now carefully watch how these paid servants are discharging their duties. Now natives loudly protest when they see the Civilians do anything wrong. At the time of the old Civilians native papers may be almost said to have not existed at all. The one or two native papers that then existed possessed no influence, and did not deal with political or administrative matters. But there are now many native newspapers. The educated and respectable natives are now trying their best to secure equal rights with Anglo-Indians. The Civilians also are Anglo-Indians. They have become greatly displeased with natives for their aspirations. How can the Civilians have sympathy with natives under these circumstances? There is no love or sympathy in the heart of Civilians for natives, but, on the contrary, fear has been awakened in their mind. Every movement that is being made by Government for the benefit of natives is being opposed by the Civilians. Because natives venture to condemn the Civilians severely for this the latter are becoming furious. The more the people are trying to check their oppression, the greater oppression are the Civilians committing. The writer does not say that this remark

SAHACHAR,
June 9th, 1886.

applies to all Civilians. The writer sincerely respects Civilians like Messrs. Cotton, Scott, and Plowden, Dr. Hunter and Sir Auckland Colvin. The Civilians who have no hearty sympathy with the people, and who are not inclined to satisfy the aspiration of natives, will never be able to improve the condition of the country. Because the number of Civilians of this type is so large the country is not making proper progress. Mere canals, bridges, railways, and roads cannot improve the condition of a country. The country will by no means make progress so long as the political life of the people does not show signs of growth. But the majority of the Civilians are opposed to this growth of political life which is the principal source of real improvement. So long as Civilians shew such hostility, and so long as they do not learn to regard natives as their equals, the country will not make satisfactory progress under them. Another evil is the Civilians' having too much work in their hands. Everybody is not a Julius Cæsar that he will be able to do ten different sorts of work with a single head at the same time. Everybody must admit that if a single man has to do many things none of them can be satisfactorily done. Civilians like Mr. Currie also prove that the vesting of so many powers in the same person affords considerable facility for oppression. No one can deny that so many powers should not be vested in the same person. The present arrangement of imposing different sorts of work on Civilians prevents even good Civilians from properly benefiting the country. This arrangement should be abolished. Mr. Phillips has complained that the English people in England attribute the want of satisfactory progress of the country to the Civilians, and to the Civilian system of administration instead of finding fault with such social customs as child-marriage, caste system and absence of widow marriage. Let the Civilians first change their own minds and try to remove the defects of the Civilian system of administration; let them show sympathy for the people, and if even after all this the country does not make satisfactory progress, they may try to reform the social customs of Indians. The officials have no connection with the reformation of social customs in any country. European statesmen are not allowed to interfere with social customs in European countries. Why should it be otherwise in India? Evil results have always been produced when European statesmen have attempted to interfere with social customs.

SAHACHAR,
June 9th, 1886.

45. The same paper has shown in a preceding issue that India has to pay 30 crores of rupees annually as exchange rates in her various money transactions with England. The exchange rates are becoming higher and higher. The rupee is now worth less than even 1 shilling and 5 pence. If the value of the rupee continue to diminish in this way, the rupee will gradually become worth only 1 shilling. In that event India will have to pay 60 crores of rupees annually as exchange rates. This is indeed a very alarming prospect. The price of gold is rising higher and higher. The gold mines of California and Australia are becoming gradually empty. But on the other hand the population of the world is increasing, and thus the money transactions are also increasing. An increased supply of coins is necessary for this. There is a gold currency in many European countries. But the supply of gold is becoming less and less. Thirty or forty years ago gold worth 30 crores of rupees was annually produced. But now gold worth even 18 crores of rupees is scarcely produced in a year. From this it may be imagined how the number of gold coins also is diminishing. If India had not had to carry on money transactions with England and other countries having a gold currency, India would not have had to suffer anything. The supply of gold has diminished for a long time. The English labourers and artizans have been reduced to great extremities owing to this state of things. Because the price of manufactures is diminishing, manufacturers are reducing the wages of labourers and

artizans. John Stuart Mill, the greatest of Political Economists, has said that prices of articles will rise or fall in proportion as the number of coins increases or diminishes. The number of gold coins has diminished by 50 per cent., and the prices of articles also have fallen by 50 per cent. This has ruined the labourers and artizans. In consequence of this, labourers and artizans have become desperate and are harassing their respective Governments. Every Government is trying to remedy the evil by the introduction of a bi-metallic currency. But the mercantile English Government is still opposing the introduction of a bi-metallic currency. The English Government will not probably adopt a bi-metallic currency till a revolution takes place in England.

46. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th June, hoped that Government would reduce the salaries of English officials in order to get out of the financial

SURABHI & PATAKA,
June 10th, 1886.

The Finance Committee.

difficulty caused by the increase of expenditure and the exchange rates; but it now sees that there is no hope of this. Though there is no hope of this, the apprehension that the salaries of native officers may be reduced has not been removed. From a circular recently issued by the Secretary of the Finance Committee, it appears that an attempt will be made to reduce the salaries of native officers as much as possible. The salaries of Deputy Magistrates and Subordinate Judges are considered high by Englishmen; so a question has arisen whether the salaries attached to those offices should not be reduced. The Committee will take no notice of the high salaries of the English Civilians. It is needless to say that the writer cannot approve of such a thing. The Committee has also doubts as to whether Englishmen who have settled in this country and are called "statutory natives" should receive equal salaries with Europeans. The writer thinks such distinction to be unjust. If they are to be considered natives when they are to gain by it, they should also be considered natives when they are to lose by it.

47. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 10th June, says that Mr. Laidman deprived two zemindars of their land for the purpose of laying out a garden for Govern-

BHARAT MIHIR,
June 10th, 1886.

Mr. Laidman.

ment. They were at first unwilling to dispose of the land, but were subsequently compelled to do so. Through Mr. Laidman's machination, however they were not able to obtain a fair price for their land. Mr. Laidman abused them in open Court and because Captain Hearsey gave publicity to this occurrence a suit for libel was brought against him. The two zemindars have been subjected to gross injustice. The Viceroy has declined to interfere in the matter. The rulers are invariably found unwilling to interfere in cases in which natives are victims. If the Viceroy will not interfere in any matter, why does he every year take so much of poor people's money? The prayer of the Orissa Peoples' Association that the post of Viceroy should first be abolished is not after all very unreasonable. Mr. Laidman commits oppression, Sir Alfred Lyall supports him, and the Viceroy remains silent. To whom are the people to pray for relief?

48. The same paper says that all sections of the Indian people have for a long time past condemned the residence of the officials in the hills as un-

BHARAT MIHIR.

The Finance Committee.

necessary and improper. The Viceroy lives for eight months in the year at Simla. The journey to and from Simla costs a large sum. It is also impossible to carry on the work of administration from the summit of a hill on the frontier of the Empire. The public opinion cannot reach the seat of Government. The officials in Simla keep themselves above the reach of public opinion, and spend their time in gratifying their own caprices. To the officials residence in Simla is as good as enjoying a

pension. While in Simla the officials spend their time in pleasures and festivities and seem to live in forgetfulness of their responsibilities as rulers. Moreover, to promote the comforts of a handful of European officials who are allowed to live in Simla, a number of native employes of Government are subjected to considerable hardships. How inconvenient residence in Simla is to these men is well known to everybody. Is there any other Government so heartless as the Government of India? It has increased the miseries of the poor by imposing the income-tax, but it has not been able to give up going to Simla. Government is now said to have decided upon permanently locating its offices at Simla. This conclusion has been arrived at instead of deciding upon a discontinuance of the trip to Simla. It is urged that if Simla is given up the Government buildings there will become of no use, but of what use will the Government buildings in Calcutta become if Simla is henceforth to become the permanent seat of Government? It is by arguments such as these that the Finance Committee is proposing to reduce expenditure on a new plan and increasing the hardships of native clerks. Another proposal made by the Committee is to fix the salaries of native officials at two-thirds of the pay allowed to European officials. The proposal will doubtless be agreed to by superior officials. The retrenchment therefore will injuriously affect the interests of the natives. Will Government listen to the advice of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the residence in the hills?

BHARAT MIHIR,
June 10th, 1886.

49. The same paper says that Government's distrust of natives and anxiety to promote the interests of Europeans in disregard of those of natives are the two chief causes of all mischief. It is true that under Mahomedan rule there was no good administration in the country while natives were subject to oppression and injustice, but the Mahomedan Emperors did not distrust Hindus, nor did they seek to promote the interests of Mahomedans in every matter. The Emperors fully realised the fact that, an Empire cannot prosper if the people are distrusted and their interests are disregarded at every step. They did not hesitate to appoint Hindus to the highest posts in the State or fear to place them at the head of armies. This trust never led to bad results. As long as the Emperors followed this policy of trust, the Mahomedan Empire remained intact. From the moment this policy began to be abandoned, commenced the decline of the Mahomedan Empire. No one can deny this historical truth. In his recent lecture on Arungzebe, delivered at Simla by Dr. Hunter, he has conclusively proved that Government should sympathise with natives, otherwise the Empire will not prosper. It was because Akbar possessed sympathy for the natives of India that his name has become ever memorable, and it was the lack of sympathy on the part of Arungzebe that brought ruin upon the Mogul Empire. Unfortunately the British rulers of India do not understand all this. They consider that a foreign rule cannot be permanent unless the conquered people are kept down by force and that the Civilian alone possess administrative capacity. The English have now no enemy in this country and no one desires the termination of English rule. But the English are not able to trust the Hindus. In Central Asia Russians are following the policy of Akbar.

BHARI,
June 11th, 1886.

50. The *Bheri*, of the 11th June, says that Sir Lepel Griffin tried in the *Assiatic Quarterly Review* to discredit the Indian delegates, and so Mr. Man Mohan Ghosh threatened to bring a suit for damages against him. On this Sir Lepel tried, in a cowardly manner, to explain away what he wrote against the delegates. Rumour has it that Sir Lepel has induced several Native Princes to subscribe for many copies of the *Review*.

and to pay three years' subscription in advance. Government does not look into these things. Sir Lepel says that the Begum of Bhopal wants to have an English Minister for her State. Who will believe this statement of Sir Lepel?

51. The *Prajābandhu*, of the 11th June, says that mass meetings are being held everywhere under the auspices of the Indian Association. The holding of these

Mass meetings.

meetings is one of the best means of infusing life into Indian society. He who believes that the people of India will remain for ever a plaything in the hands of the English rulers are blind indeed. The agitation will not be confined to Bengal alone. It will spread among the hardy races of the Punjab. India will be agitated by the irresistible force of the agitation. It will carry all obstruction before it. It will quicken Indian races into life. It will transform the narrowness of their heart into fire. The people of India should not lose this auspicious opportunity. There is time yet to make the lamentations of the people of India reach the ears of their affectionate mother, Queen Victoria, who will redress all their grievances and bring peace and prosperity to two hundred and fifty millions of a slave population.

Recently a mass meeting was held at Singore in which nearly ten thousand people were present. The writer will never be able to forget the enthusiasm natives displayed on the occasion. The enemies of the people said that the Mahomedans did not join these meetings, but there was a large number of Mahomedans in the Singore meeting.

52. The same paper says that the ability of Baboo Ram Sunker Sen is not unknown to the people or to Government. But unfortunately he is a Bengali;

Ray Ram Sunker Sen.

had it been in Europe, he would have been appointed a Minister, and had he been a European, he would have been made Viceroy by this time. But justice is not respected under British rule.

53. The same paper says that the Burmese are killing Europeans wherever they are being found, yet the English place their confidence in the Burmese,

Volunteering in Burmah.

but they cannot trust natives of India who are their sincerest well-wishers. The people of British Burmah have obtained the privilege of enrolment as volunteers, while the people of India are still kept away from it. Government turns a deaf ear to the prayers of the people of India.

54. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 11th June, says that the Punjab is very fortunate in that it will get Sir Charles Bernard for its Governor. Sir Charles is an able and

The future ruler of Bengal.

righteous man. Sir Auckland Colvin will not be a bad governor for the North-Western Provinces, for he has sympathy for the natives. But Bengal is very unfortunate because Sir Steuart Bayley will be its Lieutenant-Governor. Bengal is the most advanced of the Provinces in the Indian Empire. A first rate man should have been appointed its ruler. But the writer hopes that Sir Steuart may prove an able ruler like Sir George Campbell, who was not much known for his ability before he was appointed to rule Bengal.

55. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 12th June, says that the depreciation of silver makes the Government of India a

The Exchange question.

loser to the extent of five to six crores of rupees a year. It has become difficult to carry on trade between India and England. What is bought at Rs. 200 one day in India becomes worth Rs. 195 the next day in the English market. The merchants do not under the circumstances venture to make purchases. They are sending away a large number of clerks from their offices.

PRAJA BANDHU,
June 11th, 1886.

PRAJA BANDHU.

PRAJA BANDHU.

ARYA DARPAN,
June 11th, 1886.

BHARAT BASI,
June 12th, 1886.

BHARAT BASI,
June 12th, 1886.

56. The same paper says that though Sir Rivers Thompson will come down in July, yet an Under-Secretary and a number of clerks will remain at Darjeeling. Why has such an arrangement been made? Has Sir Rivers Thompson any intention of returning to the hills? If so, why is he coming down at all? It is said he is coming to help the Finance Committee, but that can be done even from Darjeeling.

SARASVAT PATRA,
June 12th, 1886.

57. The *Sarasvat Patra*, of the 12th June, says that the Finance Committee wants to reduce the expenditure on the residence of high officers in the hills and to reduce the provincial grants. The best way of reducing the expenditure under the head of residence in the hills is to put a stop to it altogether. If arrangements are made for locating public offices permanently in the hills, either the pay of the Bengali employes will have to be increased to enable them to live in the hills during the cold season, or they will have to be allowed to come down during that season, and so there will be no reduction of expenditure. If the rulers live like celestials on the tops of hills, the work of Government suffers to a very great extent. The more the foreign rulers mix with their subjects the better for both the rulers and the ruled. If Lord Dufferin is really anxious to do good to the people of India, he should set the example by remaining in Calcutta all the year round.

SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1886.

58. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th June, is greatly alarmed at the circular issued by the Finance Committee, asking the advice of Local Governments as to whether it is desirable to fix the pay of all native officers at two-thirds of the pay of the European officers holding similar appointments, and as to what distinction is to be made in the pay of native and European officers in the Public Works, Financial, Forest, Opium, Salt, Customs, Police, Postal Telegraph and Medical Departments. There are certain departments in this list in which there are no native officers. Does Government really mean to appoint native officers to them? There is great doubt about this. But it is likely to reduce the pay of native subordinate officers in every department. They will no longer be allowed to draw the same pay with Europeans and Eurasians. A native clerk will be allowed to draw Rs. 20, while an Eurasian will draw Rs. 30 for the same work. In certain offices in the Executive and in the Judicial Department natives are drawing the same pay with Europeans. They are likely to be deprived of this privilege. Whenever Government has tried to reduce expenditure it has done so at the expense of natives.

SANJIVANI.

59. The same paper says that the Burmese are becoming volunteers in large numbers. With reference to the volunteering movement in India, an Anglo-Indian paper says that "the natives are indeed very anxious to become volunteers, but the lesson of the year 1857 has not been altogether lost to the English." Now the cat is out of the bag; the English do not trust the natives with arms because they are afraid that they will rebel; but the English are perfectly indifferent to the fact that the disarmed natives are being killed in numbers by wild animals.

SANJIVANI.

60. The same paper hears that the Finance Committee has proposed to permanently locate the public offices at Simla, and to make the pay of natives the two-thirds of that of Europeans. This will be very hard for natives.

SANJIVANI.

61. The same paper hears from the *Indian Mirror* that Mr. W. Gibbons, a tea-planter in Assam, has been committed to the Sessions on a charge of forging an agreement with a coolie. In his defence he has said that all the planters are in the habit of doing so. This is the

A tea planter in trouble.

reason the writer thinks why a coolie who once goes to Assam can never return home.

62. The same paper says that Lord Reay is becoming very popular in Bombay. While Lord Dufferin is enjoying the cool breeze of Simla, Sir Rivers Thompson

Lord Reay.

of Darjeeling, and Mr. Grant Duff of the Nilgiris, Lord Reay returned from Mahableswar after a very short stay to Poona. Lord Reay is conscious that he is paid for ruling the country, and so he is not willing to live away from the field of his action. Lord Dufferin, Sir Rivers Thompson and others seem to have an easy conscience, and so they govern the world from the heavens.

63. The same paper says that dacoities have become very common of late. The dacoits have become bold, because they are conscious that a disarmed

The Arms Act and dacoities.

population cannot protect itself. It was the boast of the British Government that it had made life and property secure in British India, a thing unknown under its Mahomedan rulers. Two dacoities were committed during the course of last week in Serampore alone. Will Government still say that life and property are secure in India? It was in an evil moment that Lord Lytton passed the Arms Act and placed the Indian people at the mercy of dacoits. Lord Dufferin is not expected to repeal the Arms Act. It is not likely to be repealed unless by an order of Parliament.

64. The *Nava Medini*, of the 12th May, is sorry to notice that Mr. Cornish is going to England on leave for three months. Though the writer is dissatisfied

Mr. Cornish.

with Mr. Cornish for one thing he has done, yet he cannot help saying that he is very popular with all sections of the community, and wishes him a safe voyage to and from his native country. The action of Mr. Cornish that has dissatisfied the writer is that he empowered Babu Upendro Nath, a Deputy Collector, to appoint a man for a vacancy. The Babu made the best selection in his power. But in the meanwhile Mr. Cornish wrote to him to say that he was much interested in the welfare of an applicant, and that he would feel much obliged if Upendro Babu could procure him an appointment. Upendro Babu still persisted in appointing his own nominee. On hearing this, Mr. Cornish informed Upendro Babu that he had appointed the man to the post, and requested him not to raise any objection, and so the Babu had to submit, though unwillingly.

65. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 12th June, in referring to the circular issued by the Finance Committee,

The Finance Committee.

says that the pay of the native officials will

be reduced to two-thirds of their present pay, and so the pay of natives throughout the Empire will be reduced. The natives are helpless, and so their interests can be easily sacrificed. The writer thinks that the Committee should interfere with the pay, not only of natives, but also of Europeans from the Viceroy down to the Assistant Magistrates. The causes which made the high pay of European officials necessary fifty years ago are no longer in existence. If Government has any desire of appointing natives to high offices in all the departments, there should be strict rules on the subject. It should see that these rules are not violated, and that a fixed number of natives are appointed every year. There are many high offices in different departments to which no natives are appointed. Let natives be henceforth appointed to those posts instead of Europeans.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 12th, 1886.

66. The *Dainik*, of the 14th June, cannot believe that the Finance Committee will do anything which will

The Finance Committee.

touch the interests of Europeans. Otherwise why does it not try to reduce the pay and the expenses of the hill

DAINIK,
June 14th, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1886.

SANJIVANI.

residence of European officers, by which means it can easily save a great deal of money. The Indian officials are more highly paid than the officials in any other country. Even in the colonies the officials are paid at two-thirds of the rate prevalent in India. There was some excuse before for this high scale of salaries, as coming to India meant in those days, perpetual banishment for Englishmen. But that excuse no longer holds good. Reduction was made in expenditure during the time of Lord William Bentinck, who reduced his own salary first of all. Lord Dalhousie reduced the salaries of many high officers. The necessity of reduction is much greater now than before, and there are much greater opportunities too. If reduction is to be made it should be made from the top. The Government which is in so much need of money should not live for eight months in the year on the hills at a great cost to the people.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 14th, 1886.

67. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th June, says that in his recent lecture on Aurangzeb, delivered at Simla, Dr. Hunter has proved first, that by

completely mixing with the Hindus and entrusting them with administrative duties, Akbar succeeded in firmly establishing and extending Mohamadan rule in India: and secondly, that by following an opposite line of policy Aurunzeb brought ruin upon the Mogul Empire. At a time when Lord Dufferin, is doing such acts as are calculated to pain natives in disregard of their protests and their opinions, why is Dr. Hunter trying to prove with the aid of history that the downfall of the Mahomedan Empire in India commenced from the moment Aurunzeb alienated from himself the sympathies of the Hindus? Was it with the view of giving advice to Lord Dufferin, or of intimidating him that Dr. Hunter delivered his lecture? The people of India are surprised at finding that Dr. Hunter has delivered such a lecture. They will not believe that Dr. Hunter had no motive in delivering it, and particularly that he had no motive in saying that like Akbar the British Government will not at once confer all manner of rights upon Indians, and that it will not, on the other hand, like Aurunzebe confer such rights upon them only to withdraw them again. The writer thinks that the object of Dr. Hunter may have been to dissuade the people from making political agitation owing to despair by holding out to them hope of a better state of things, or it may be that Dr. Hunter has in his lecture given indication of the line of policy which Lord Dufferin has perhaps resolved upon following—the policy which was introduced by Lord Ripon, and which Lord Dufferin after his arrival in this country expressed himself as willing to carry out, but which he has not as yet given effect to.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

68. The same paper says that Messrs. Crole, Sullivan, Garstin and others are members of that civilian body which is described by Anglo-Indians as an ornament

of the public service, and yet the Madras Government has come to believe that Mr. Crole took the assistance of dacoits for the purpose of murdering or wounding Mr. Garstin. Mr. Crole again believes that the Madras Government, Mr. Sullivan, and other officials have conspired against him and involved him in a false case in order to ruin him. Mr. Crole wrote to Government charging Mr. Sullivan and other officials with having purchased a zemindari by means of a benami transaction, and with having attempted to sell it at a higher price by fraudulent means. Then, again, the Madras Government believes that Mr. Crole has falsely brought this charge against Mr. Sullivan from interested motives. In view of these facts it behoves those Englishmen who are anxious to regenerate natives first of all to endeavour to regenerate fallen Englishmen. If highly placed officials like Mr. Grant Duff and Messrs. Sullivan, Garstin, and Crole furnish by their conduct such examples of vindictiveness and dishonesty to natives of Madras,

it will be no wonder if these should do evil. And if they did wrong how would the Madras authorities punish them?

69. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 14th June, says that in his recent lecture at Simla on Aurungzebe, Dr. Hunter

SOM PRAKASH,
June 14th, 1886.

A policy of equality.

said that the best policy for foreign conquerors to follow is the policy of equality. Akbar established the Mogul Empire by following this policy of equality. Aurungzebe, caused the downfall of the Mogul Empire by rejecting that policy? Did the Moguls lose anything by following the policy of equality. But the English are reluctant to follow that policy on account of fear. Have natives ever failed to show loyalty to the English? Are not Indians always deeply grateful for even the smallest benefit? Why then this distrust of natives? It is a matter of regret that the English have not been able to read the native character even after 129 years of administration. Natives have suffered much injustice under Lord Dufferin. The absence of a policy of equality is the cause of that. Let Lord Dufferin learn from the teachings of history to trust Indians.

70. The same paper says that natives feel a sense of disgust when they mention the Arms Act. Not a few men have been bitten this year by jackals,

SOM PRAKASH.

The Arms Act.

and dogs and boars in places near Calcutta. Is not Government responsible for the deaths of the hundreds of persons who are being killed every month by wild animals? Is not Government helping in the destruction of people's lives and their properties by rendering them helpless by disarming them? The poor people of Ghatal cannot sleep with an easy mind for fear of tigers.

71. The *Navavibhakár*, of the 14th June, says that the supply of gold has diminished. Besides, all the gold that is now obtained is not converted into

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 14th, 1886.

The Exchange difficulty.

gold coins. A large quantity of gold is now used for making ornaments and plates. In Europe only gold coins worth a little above 7 crores of rupees are issued annually. The value of the gold coined annually in the whole world would not exceed 12 crores of rupees. But formerly gold worth 24 crores of rupees was coined annually in the whole world. Besides, the population was not so large at that time, nor was commerce so extensive. Now both population and transactions have increased. But the number of gold coins is not sufficient. It is no wonder that there should be financial difficulties under these circumstances. The cardinal principle of political economy, is that prices of articles increase in proportion as the number of coins increase. An increased supply of coins increases the number of transactions and thus leads to a rise in the prices of articles. The number of gold coins has diminished in Europe. This has led to a fall in the prices of articles. In order to be able to sell articles at low prices, European manufacturers are reducing the wages of labourers.

72. The same paper says that now that the expenditure has increased enormously in consequence of Russophobia, the country may be greatly benefited if the

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Removal of the capital to Simla.

system of residence of Governors in the hills is abolished. No one among the people is in favour of that system. Those alone who enjoy the luxury of residence in the hills are in favour of that system. It is at the request of these men that Lord Dufferin has written to the Secretary of State in favour of the system of residence in the hills. Many officials fond of residing in the hills have recommended the removal of the Capital from Calcutta to Simla. Many officials are recommending that the expenses of the exodus to the hills should be avoided by the permanent locating of the offices in the hills which will have the effect of compelling the poor native clerks born and bred

in a hot climate to live amidst the snows of the hills. If the Finance Committee supports this arrangement the Capital will be removed to the hills. Attempts to remove the Capital to the hills have been made for a long time past. Mr. Grant Duff made a proposal to that effect in Parliament in 1862. But in 1862 it was proved that there was no necessity for the removal of the Capital to Simla. Lord Hardinge, Lord Dalhousie, and Lord Canning have recommended that the Capital should be kept at Calcutta. Lord Hardinge relying upon past experience apprehended danger from the removal of the Capital to Simla. That Lord Hardinge's apprehension was very reasonable was proved on the occasion of the Sepoy Mutiny. Had not the Capital been in Calcutta at the time of the Mutiny the evil apprehended by Lord Hardinge would have taken place. After his experience during the Mutiny, Lord Canning recommended more strongly that the Capital should be kept in Calcutta. There may be serious dangers if the Capital is not kept at Calcutta. The condition of Calcutta has now immensely improved. Since there could be no objection to the keeping of the Capital at Calcutta when its condition was bad, there can be no objection to the Capital being kept at Calcutta now that its condition is far better.

NAVABHAKAR,
June 14th, 1886.

73. The same paper has no objection to a slight difference in the salaries of natives and Europeans. Such an arrangement is necessary for increasing the number of natives in the public service by diminishing that of Europeans. Instead of keeping European officers on large salaries natives should be kept on slightly smaller salaries. But before making such a difference in the salaries and Europeans of natives, the number of Europeans in the service should be diminished. An office, the duties of which can be discharged by natives, should never be given to an European. But natives can never consent to native's obtaining smaller salaries than Europeans for doing the same work if the number of European officers is not diminished before hand. Great opposition was made when a proposal was made for allowing lower salaries to native Judges in the High Court. Great opposition is being made to the arrangement for allowing lower salaries to natives in the Opium and Education Departments. This opposition has reached even Parliament through the lips of Sir Roper Lethbridge. Such an opposition will also be made to similar arrangements in the Public Works Department. Natives want justice. Europeans who have settled in this country are sometimes styled natives and sometimes styled Europeans by Government. When it will be advantageous to them to include them among natives, they are styled natives, and when it will be advantageous to them to include them among Europeans, they are styled Europeans. Is this just? Because in the Roorkee resolution they were not included among natives a great clamour was made; but now they are to be included among Europeans that they may obtain equal salaries with Europeans. In every department of the public service natives may be employed instead of Englishmen. Government ought also to do so. There are many ways of reducing expenditure. Expenditure for the exodus to the hills may be easily stopped. The salaries of the Governor-General and the subordinate Governors may easily be reduced without any inconvenience. The salaries of the Members of Councils may also be reduced. The salaries of the Secretaries may also be reduced. The *Englishman* has made some very just remarks on the reduction of salaries of European officials. That the salaries of the European officials are capable of considerable reduction is undoubted. Both natives and Europeans hold the same opinion on the subject. It can easily be imagined what arrangements would have been made by Lord Bentinck or Lord Dalhousie if such an opportunity as the present had presented itself to them. There can be no comparison between

the India of to-day and the India of that time. If Lord Dufferin wants to show respect for justice, he should reduce his own salary and the salaries of subordinate high officials.

74. The same paper says that the Civilians are not so much to blame as their training, and the Civilian system of administration. Powers are abused when too many powers are vested in the same person. Work is also not properly done when the same man has to do too many sorts of work. No one says that India has received no benefit at the hands of the Civilians. But everybody says that sufficient benefit is not being derived owing to the defects of the Civilian system of administration.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 14th, 1886.

75. The same paper says that the prestige of England is so high on account of her foreign possessions. India again is the chief source of the glory of England among these foreign possessions. India is far more valuable to England than her other foreign possessions. Still England has not made good arrangements for its administration. The representative system of Government exists in every British possession. But the representative system does not exist even in the Legislative Council of India. England will not always be able to maintain her dominion in India without being completely generous to Indians and without attaching Indians to herself. The English are not maintaining their dominion in India with the help of the English sword or the English bayonet, but because of the reverence of Indians.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

76. The *Samaya*, of the 14th June, says that from the very beginning the English have been more for extorting money from India than for making their Empire permanent. They are now getting from India four times as much as they used to get in the beginning of their Empire, but still they are in want. Time has come when they should devote their energies to the good government of the country, and give up the idea of sending money home. They are getting large sums as profits from their Indian trade and as Indian pensions and gratuities. They have taxed the people of India at a time of peace to such an extent that the people are ground down under the weight of the heavy taxation. What will they do in times of danger? As a party move the import duties have been abolished. Money is being wasted like water for the comfort of high officials. Puppets are being sent from England as governors on high salaries. The Indians can pay any thing for the defence of the Empire, but they grudge the smallest payment for useless purposes.

SAMAYA,
June 14th, 1886.

77. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 18th June, says that poverty, unrighteousness, want of self-reliance and ignorance are rapidly increasing in this country under English rule, and have greatly alarmed the thinking portion of its people. Unless the whole country girds up its loins there is no escape from the all pervading poverty which had made the appearance of villages almost desolate. The peasants have become weak and useless for want of food. Their indebtedness has increased. All that these earn go to the coffers of their creditors. One bad year brings about a terrible famine. There are few in the country who have more than a year's provision in store. The rulers of the country are foreigners whose object it is to drain the country to its dregs. They are imposing new taxes and exhausting the resources of the country. People are starving, all walks of life have been closed against them, but who is there to look to these things? The rulers are busy with their own interests and never listen to the complaints of the poor. The English are traders and to them

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 18th, 1886.

government is a trade. They want to make this trade a paying one. For this reason they are selling justice at a high rate.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 18th, 1886.

78. The same paper says that England owes it power, its influence, its wealth and its prestige to the possession of India; 3,57,000 men are manufacturing the goods which England sells to India. Had there been no free trade with India, all these men would have starved. There are about 3,00,000 more who are supported by India's money. Those who consider India to be a source of danger to England should take all these things into their consideration.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

79. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the order of the Postal authorities for the reduction of the Bolgona sub-post office to the status of a village post office, will produce great inconvenience to the people. The writer will be glad if the Postmaster-General to whom the villagers have applied, kindly cancels the order above referred to.

URDU GUIDE,
June 17th, 1886.

80. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 17th June, says that since the introduction of the system of competitive examination for appointment to the higher posts, Mussulmans have been deprived of those posts. But up to this time Mussulmans were, in some measure, obtaining the posts of Rural Sub-Registrars. But now the Lieutenant-Governor has deprived the Mussulmans of those petty posts also.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 18th, 1886.

81. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 18th June, says that in section 38 of the 4th Chapter of the Volunteering Act, it has been provided that, as all Indian Volunteers are Europeans, they will be ranked after the European soldiers. From this the *Pioneer* has concluded that, since the word European has been used natives can never become volunteers. But, asks the writer, are the volunteers enrolled, a strict eye being kept on the word European? There is a large number of black feringhees among the volunteers. Are they really Europeans? Government is greatly mistaken, and so it never trusts natives. Had Lord Dufferin been a highsouled man he would have modified the section referred to, and admitted natives into the volunteer corps.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
June 10th, 1886.

82. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 10th June, says that it is glad at the respect that has been shown by Government for the Mussulman community in the appointment of Syud Amir Hossein as a Member of the Legislative Council. But the writer has grave doubts as to his fitness for the office. He did not give any proof of ability while in the Bengal Council.

MOORSHEDABAD
PATRIKA,
June 10th, 1886.

83. The *Murshidābād Patrikā*, of the 10th June, does not approve of the idea of placing the control of the Devottar properties in the hands of Government. India has been ruined by men like those who seek Government intervention in matters like these. They should remember that in estates under the Court of Wards, curtailment of religious expenses was always regarded as the best way of making retrenchment.

BHARAT MIHIR,
June 10th, 1886.

84. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 10th June, asks, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Syud Amir Hossein as an additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council, is there no one in the Mahomedan community abler than

the Syud. Even among the native Deputy Magistrates, there are many more competent men. With the aid of such puppets the Viceroy will not find it hard to carry any measure through the Legislative Council.

85. The *Bheri*, of the 11th June, does not approve of the appointment of Syud Amir Hossain, the officiating Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, as a member

Syud Amir Hossain.

of the Viceregal Council. It may be advisable to appoint a Mahomedan to the Council, but an abler man than Amir Hossain could have easily been appointed.

86. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th June, does not approve of the appointment of Syud Amir Hossain as a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. It is

Syud Amir Hossein.

quite sure that a weak man like the Syud who has received so great a favour from Government will never be able to say anything against it. Has the Government of Lord Dufferin come so low as to be obliged to constitute its Council with puppets like the Syud?

87. The same paper objects to the proposal made by the *Sádháraní* for placing the control of the Devottar properties in the hands of the Self-Government Boards

Devottar property.

on the ground that these Boards being constituted with men of different religions, members belonging to one religion may throw obstacles in the way of the proper use of the Devottar property belonging to the followers of another religion.

88. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 12th June, says that the Oudh Rent Bill is before the Viceregal Legislative Council. Raja Amir Hossain was in the

The Oudh Rent Bill.

Council as a representative of the taluqdars of Oudh. But he could not support the Bill, and he was therefore reprimanded. He is now ill. Rana Shankar Bux has been appointed to the Council as a representative of the taluqdars.

89. The same paper does not approve of the appointment of Syud Amir Hossain as a member of the Viceregal Council. Though the Syud is an able man,

Syud Amir Hossain.

there can be no hesitation in saying that he is not the fit person for the Council. He is an old Government servant; he will say ditto to whatever the Government may propose. From this appointment the writer infers that Government will not take into the Council any one who is likely to oppose its measures.

90. The *Samaya*, of the 14th June, says that the recruiters get ten rupees for each coolie they can bring to the depôt. They therefore try by various means

Coolie emigration.

to get new coolies registered and to bring them to that place. Employers treat slaves kindly, but they never treat contract coolies with any consideration. The coolie laws are working great mischief. Boys are stolen away from their parents. Husbands are stolen away from their wives and wives from their husbands. Brutality is increasing, females are being violated, and lives of men are being sold under a civilized Government. The English have passed the coolie laws to prolong slavery.

91. The same paper says that Mr. Ilbert has asked and obtained leave to introduce the Bankruptcy Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debts in the

The Bankruptcy Bill.

cases of those men who do not try to cheat their creditors. The writer thinks that a careful consideration will be necessary before this Bill is passed into law for it may help dishonest men who will no longer have any salutary fear of going to jail. He is of opinion that the Judges should be empowered by this Bill to release those who have no dishonest motive, and to send those to prison who have such a motive.

BHERI,
June 11th, 1886.

SANJIVANI.
June 12th, 1886.

SANJIVANI.

BHARAT BASI,
June 12th, 1886.

BHARAT BASI.

SAMAYA,
June 14th, 1886.

SAMAYA.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
June 10th, 1886.

92. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th June, referring to the statement of the *Amrita Bazar Patriká* that one month's trial has been given to the Begum of Bhopal, and that she will be deposed and her daughter will be made Begum if she is not found to govern satisfactorily within this time, the writer remarks that everything may be expected from Lord Dufferin's spirited policy.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

93. The same paper referring to an expression of desire by the Maharajah of Cashmere to construct railways in his State, asks, whether the Maharajah really expressed the desire or whether the idea has emanated from the brain of Government and is being attributed to the Maharajah.

UCHIT VAKTA,
June 12th, 1886.

94. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 12th June, says that the arrangement by which foreigners will be able to purchase lands in Cashmere is very injurious to that State. The stationing of a permanent Resident in Cashmere is against the treaty made by the English Government with that State.

BANGABASI,
June 12th, 1886.

95. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th June, thinks that the English will take possession of Cashmere. They have become anxious for the annexation of the country since the death of the late Maharajah. The Anglo-Indian papers have raised a cry of misgovernment against Cashmere. A Resident has been stationed in Cashmere. A company of soldiers has been sent to that country. Colonel Lockhart is reconnoitering the frontiers of that country, but his motives are unknown. The new Maharajah came down to Calcutta to pay his respects to the Viceroy; but the English are not likely to give up their fixed purpose. The following has appeared in a semi-official newspaper:—

"The crisis which has been working up ever since the demise of the late Maharajah has at last arrived, and it is hoped that the Government of India will be moved to take the helm of the administration in their own hands."

There are two parties in Cashmere, one headed by Baboo Nilamber Mookerjee and the other by the two brothers of the present Maharajah. The *Pioneer* says that the Bengalis do not show proper respect to the brothers of the Maharajah. But the *Civil and Military Gazette* which may be considered as the local paper of Cashmere, says that it is Nilamber Baboo who has introduced all the reforms in the administration. Formerly the debtors of the State used to be put into prison and their property confiscated, but the Baboo has made it a rule to realize State debts with the help of the Civil Court.

SAMAYA,
June 14th, 1886.

96. The *Samaya*, of the 14th June, says that the possession of Cashmere has become absolutely necessary for the English. Directly or indirectly they are sure to bring it in their own hand. Lord Dufferin made certain proposals to the Maharaja of Cashmere, viz., of stationing a Resident at Srinagar and of stationing a body of troops there. These proposals were not accepted. The writer thought there would be some agitation in this matter. But he now hears that the Resident in Cashmere has been permitted to hoist a flag and that a body of troops has been sent there. The writer thinks that the phrase "to make a proposal" is simply an euphemism for giving an order in civilized parlance.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
June 14th, 1886.

97. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 14th June, says that Anglo-Indians have for a long time past recommended the annexation of Cashmere. But just Viceroys did not listen to that proposal. But from the eager glances that Lord Dufferin's Government is casting on Cashmere it does not appear that it will

long remain unannexed. As British subjects, extension of British dominion is desirable for natives. But as the English Government makes no attempt to treat natives like Englishmen they are more partial to native princes than to the English Government.

98. The *Dainik*, of the 17th June, says that the *Pioneer* published stories of internal dissensions in Cashmere and advised Government to annex the country

DAINIK,
June 17th, 1886.

Cashmere.
in order to save it from ruin. The people concluded from this that the fate of Cashmere was sealed, because the English have for a long time felt a longing for the possession of that State. The Secretary of the Maharajah has telegraphed to the *Englishman* newspaper contradicting everything contained in the telegram which the *Pioneer* published from its correspondent.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

99. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 10th June, says that the fear which was caused in the public mind on the establishment of Lady Dufferin's Fund is not

BHARAT MIHIR,
June 10th, 1886.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.
entirely groundless. The officials are still compelling native gentlemen to pay subscriptions to the Fund. A few days ago the Collector of Ahmedabad called certain native gentlemen to his bungalow and asked them to subscribe to the fund. The poor fellows could not help putting down their names in the donation book.

URIYA PAPERS.

100. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, hears that the death of one Sonthal pupil of the Balasore zilla school, and that of one Sonthal Inspecting Pandit in Mayurbhunj have so terrified the Sonthal population of that State, that they are taking decisive steps not to allow their children to attend schools in future. They are labouring under the impression that education must bring misfortunes with it as verified in the above instances.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
June 3rd, 1886.

101. The *Utkal Dipikā*, is of opinion that, too many Legislative Councils in India, are so many causes of waste of public money. It would therefore strongly object to the creation of a new Legislative Council for the North-Western Provinces, which has been already recommended to the Secretary of State for India by the Government of India.

UTKAL DIPIKA
June 5th, 1886.

102. The same paper sympathises with the misfortunes of His Highness the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, who has been forced to return to England from Aden much against his will. The paper therefore blames in very strong terms the dealings of the Government of India with the Maharaja.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

103. The *Sebaka* writes the following article on "The Coming Settlement of Orissa," and promises to continue the same in two or more successive issues.

SEBAKA,
June 5th, 1886.

The ensuing settlement of Orissa.
Though Orissa formed one of the *Subahs* that were ceded to the East India Company by the Nawab of Moorshedabad after the battle of Plassey, it has been most unfortunately excluded from the *Permanent Settlement*, which is the principal cause of peace and prosperity in Bengal and Behar Proper. The reason of the unfortunate incident is obvious. Orissa meant in 1765, that portion of land, which lies on the northern side of the *Suvarnarekha*, consequently that portion of Orissa only came under the Permanent Settlement. Orissa, as it is now understood, was conquered in 1803. Its land revenue was realised according to old measurements

till the year 1836, when the lands were carefully surveyed and a settlement for 30 years was effected between the Government and the landlords. By that time Government had become alive to the fact that the *Permanent Settlement* was a losing bargain, and that it precluded the possibility of future enhancements of rent. Consequently a *temporary settlement* was the only course open to Government, though the people submitted to it with a heavy heart.

The period of the first settlement ended in 1866, but as Orissa was visited that year by a terrible famine, the first settlement was allowed to continue for another 30 years. This term will expire in 1896, that is, 10 years hence. Our present object is to discuss the details of the coming settlement and to prepare both landlords and tenants for the coming event. Perhaps our readers will look upon our writings as too early, but those connected with zemindars know full well that 10 years time is too short for the systematic consideration of so big a subject.

Already the coming settlement has made itself visible in different ways. It is nowhere so visible as in the sale and purchase of lands which now fetch comparatively a lower price. Even the purchasers of lakhiraj or rent-free lands look with a suspicious eye towards the coming settlement. It is clear that as the settlement comes nearer and nearer, the uneasiness of landlords and tenants becomes greater and greater.

It is a good sign of the times that the zamindars are not idle. Munshi Abdul Gani, the well known zemindar of Bhudruck, is already engaged in the translation of certain important letters, which Mr. Ricketts, the deceased Commissioner of Orissa, had written to the Collector of Balasore relating to certain matters, affecting the settlement, and those he means to print and publish for circulation among his brother-zemindars. We shall give the purport of these letters hereafter. In the meantime, we request the landlords of Orissa to think over the subject. We mean to return to it in an early issue.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th June 1886.

